



Exploring the Diplomatic, Social, and Cultural Nexus between Pakistan and Russia in Global Geopolitics

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ABSTRACT

The idea of enduring animosity in international diplomacy is a misconception. Instead, global relations frequently shape new partnerships and diminish old rivalries, altering regional geopolitical dynamics. Pakistan and Russia exemplified this shift during the Cold War accordingly, evolving from separation to extensive cooperation across various sectors. The socio-cultural bonds and diplomatic ties between Russia and Pakistan have significantly influenced the global landscape. However, these connections have evolved due to geopolitical shifts, historical milestones, and regional conflicts, influencing their fluctuating nature. Currently, both countries are engaged in collaborative efforts to bolster their relationship, particularly in critical areas like military cooperation, energy, and regional trade. This research utilized historical methods based on secondary data from assorted research journals. Furthermore, it offers significant findings reshaping foreign policy of ties, regional nuisance, military exchanges, and socio-political and diplomatic touches in international geopolitics. This collaboration marks a significant point in reshaping the geopolitical landscape as Russo-Pakistan navigates this evolving relationship, reflecting the ongoing dynamics of globalism. The present study investigates the relations between Russo-Pakistan and yields substantive suggestions and implications for future diplomatic goals. This research would be supportive to delve into further facets of Russo-Pakistan dimensions and dynamics corresponding to geopolitical nuances. Ultimately, the conclusions of the exploration would play a crucial role in illuminating issues concerning peace, friendliness, and harmony within the global realm. Consequently, the results would also pave the way for future investigations. It facilitates the opportunity to input new paths for upcoming erudite scholars, research proficient, and foreign policy experts.

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1. Introduction

The idea of enduring animosity in international diplomacy is a misconception. Instead, global relations frequently shape new partnerships and diminish old rivalries, altering regional geopolitical dynamics. Pakistan and Russia exemplify this shift during the Cold War, evolving from separation to extensive cooperation across various sectors (Adeel, Faisal, & Rasool, 2023). The socio-cultural bonds and diplomatic ties between Russia and Pakistan have significantly influenced the global landscape. However, these connections have evolved due to geopolitical shifts, historical milestones, and regional conflicts, influencing their fluctuating nature. Currently, both nations are engaged in collaborative efforts to bolster their

relationship, particularly in critical areas like military cooperation, energy, and regional trade. This collaboration marks a significant point in reshaping the geopolitical landscape as Russo-Pakistan navigates this evolving relationship, reflecting the ongoing dynamics of globalism (Hussain & Fatima, 2015). The flourishing partnership not only evangelizes the potential to wield significant consequences but also holds regional circumstances. Henceforth, the socio-cultural and diplomatic characteristics have played a key role in bridging historical crests, advancing a more in-depth, and fostering the Russo-Pak people. These ambitions towards joint intimacy have very seasoned people-to-people bonds, reflecting a shared responsibility. It rigidly investigates changeovers in diplomatic strategies, examines the intricate web of socio-cultural bonds, and levies the future importance of the growing partnership on the global political stage. The research study highpoints the vital role of socio-cultural binds in fostering a joint indulgent between these countries by interpreting diplomatic pacts and stressing the scope of collaboration (Adeel, Faisal, & Rasool, 2023). Similarly, the outcomes of this investigations equip essential insight into the feasible circuit of Russo-Pakistan apprehensions while also highlighting the acute necessity of maintaining socio-cultural and diplomatic ties within geopolitics. In conclusion, these dimensions are the key to significantly coaxing globalism geopolitics. The present utilizes historical technique collecting data from reliable secondary sources such as digital libraries, journals, and books. Concisely, the research would embark on new avenues for future erudite and scholars in the fields of history, international relations, and political sciences.

2. Literature Review

The understudy review combines the conclusions of several substantial investigations that have dug into the difficulties of socio-cultural and bilateral diplomatic affairs. The highlighted ties within scholarly academic discourse have several dimensions, shedding light on historical legacies, economic aspects, geopolitical dynamics, and the quest for balanced diplomatic ties. Correspondingly, Owais (2007) unearths economic proportions and the political dilemma of Pakistan-Russia, highlighting Russia's point in South Asia for deadlocks. The research backs Pakistan to cultivating balanced relations within the Eastern Bloc, conceding the importance of economic alliances in the region. Furthermore, Smith (2007) exploration of the US-Pakistan protection connection emphasizes the essence of discouraging conviction deficits. The study insights underline the pivotal role of trust-building measures in enhancing defense ties between these dynamic countries while also interpreting similarities in the geopolitical vendettas. Similarly, Hussain (2012) examines the context of Russo-Pakistan relations, highlighting lost opportunities. Besides, the study emphasizes Pakistan's pursuit of better linkages with Russia, incising a concerted effort from both countries to maintain the earlier underdeveloped ties. Henceforth, the challenges faced by Pakistan and Russia in maintaining a balanced and enduring relationship are investigated (Hanif, 2013). It describes Pakistan's recent efforts to promote robust connections with Russia, especially in light of past disillusionment with the United States, illustrating a growth in foreign policy foci. Overall, Hussain and Fatima (2015) contribute to the homily by highlighting the dynamic nature of international links and foreign policy.

The research spotlights the fluctuating nature of interests driving countries, indicating Pakistan's arrangement with Russia. The exploration of Pakistan-Russia connections through various lenses encircles economic, socio-cultural, and military dimensions geopolitical, revealing the nuanced dynamics and implications for international and regional orbs. Nevertheless, Pakistan-China bilateral trade highlights economic dimensions is the concentration of Malik (2017), highlighting the evolving nature of trade dynamics between the two countries. However, the growing Russo-Pak bonds while contemplating the influential role of the US in the South Asian regime is the emphasis (Khan, 2018). It explains the necessity for Pakistan to embrace a nuanced strategy to counterbalance the US influence, underscoring the significance of bearing a balanced connection with Russia. Besides, the research Chia & Haiqi (2021) delves into Russia-Pakistan economic relations, highlighting the significant energy partnership while examining the influence of the China factor and outlining the complex interplay of regional dynamics shaping bilateral economic links. In this way, the study of (Khatti, Rasool, & Keerio 2023) undertakes another domain of internationalism with historical research, investigating regional complexness in Pak-China respects. The research examines historical nuances, providing insights into the multifaceted landscape of regional relations, influencing the dynamics between Pakistan, China, and neighboring regions.

Similarly, Gavrishyk, Mubin, & Munir (2022) relative analysis focuses on the second dimension of communicative behaviors in Russian and Pakistani societies, with an assertiveness on effective Russian language learning. It elucidates cultural nuances, shedding light on societal behaviors affecting cross-cultural understanding and language acquisition. Meanwhile, the research study Khatti *et al.*, (2023) focused on Sindh's history, employing historical techniques. Similarly, it promotes fuses about the symbiotic bond between people of scholarly excellence, such as Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan, and the historical orbit of Sindh. It highlights the significance of celebrating and acknowledging intelligent fireballs whose struggles shape the portrayal of a locality. Analogously, the Hijrat movement, executed against the colonial administration of the British argued by (Rasool, Keerio & Haider, 2023). It underscores the campaign's deep historical significance as the first political case in contemporary Sindh History. In reshaping history, the research (Keerio *et al.*, 2023) focused on historical methods of approach to the colonial history of Sindh with a special concentration on the Hur movement against British colonialism. However, the intra-Muslim conflicts provoke assertions on colonial approach impacts, religious essence's role, and the community's stability is focused in the research of (Rasool, Syed & Ahmed, 2023). The study reveals intricate intra-Muslim changes in British colonial India, elucidating historical records and revealing slight disagreements within the Muslim community during the colonial period. Yet, Khan, Dashti, & Siraj (2023) study on Pakistan and Russia analyzes shifts in regional dynamics. It explains the growing contours of the relationship, signaling changes in regional power establishments and the implications. Moreover, Ahmed, Faisal & Rasool (2023) exploration of Russo-Pakistan military collaboration estimates challenges & opportunities in bilateral military cooperation. It delineates the complexities and potentialities within the military domain, emphasizing the strategic imperatives for both countries (Ahmed *et al.*, 2023). In consequence, a comprehensive study of (Mohsin, Kamran, Nawaz, Hussain, & Dahri, 2021; Rasool *et al.*, 2023; Khatti *et al.*, 2023; Adeel & Rasool 2023: ur Rahman, 2023) Pakistan-Soviet relations from 1947 to 1958 delves into the historical profoundness of economic, political, cultural, and aspects, providing insights into the formative years of bilateral engagement, and shaping subsequent interactions

2.1. Research Gap

The diplomatic links between Russia and Pakistan have experienced a multifaceted growth, marked by historical complexness and turning geopolitical arena (Khatti *et al.*, 2023). Initially curbed by Cold War divergent and dynamic geopolitical attachments, the bonds between these two countries have unhurriedly shifted towards a period of improved understanding and cooperation in the modern era. Overcoming the historical Cold War rivalry, both countries have made concerted steps to reinforce bilateral deadlocks Adeel *et al.* (2023), particularly in defense, regional cooperation, and trade. Although historical challenges and differing strategic alliances persist, diplomatic engagements and high-level visits between Pakistan and Russia represent a mutual purpose to examine shared interests and collaborate on various fronts, signifying the potential for further improvement in the diplomatic relationship (Gavrishyk *et al.*, 2022). Similarly, the above discourse on Pakistan-Russia relations has been extensively analyzed by several researchers (Hussain & Fatima, 2015; Malik, 2017; Khan, 2018; Chia & Haiqi, 2021) in the literature examination, elucidating multifaceted aspects encompassing military collaboration, political intricacies, and various dimensions within the aforementioned literature domain. Furthermore, a cohort of researchers Ahmed and Rasool (2023); N. Hussain and Fatima (2015); A. N. Khan and Ali (2014); Malik (2017); Keerio, Ahmed & Rasool (2023); ur Rahman (2023) has delved into the economic landscape, regional shifts, the influence of the United States, and other significant domains constituting the complex tapestry of Pakistan and Russia's relationship. Ultimately, the scholarly research of these erudites within the same domain in the present time, such as Khatti *et al.* (2023); Rasool, *et al.* (2023), has contributed significantly to historical research (Keerio *et al.*, 2023). The methods align with the recent methodological criteria developed in the proposed study. In response to such gaps/issues within the entitled domain, the present study explores the diplomatic, social, and cultural nexuses existing between Pakistan and Russia within the context of Global Geopolitics. This research aims to uncover novel perspectives employing a historical methodology to unearth fresh insights. Moreover, this study seeks to propose and advocate for new phases of relations between the two countries as a potential remedy to the challenges.

2.2. Research Questions

The gaps within the present research reveal gaps in the existing literature above, bolstering the exploration and advancements that underlie the emphasis on research objectives and establishing goals based on the outlined perspectives. Mainly, the research questions are as follows:

1. What constitutes the historical perspective of Pakistan-Russia relations within the realm of global politics?
2. How do political linkages fluctuate within the relationship between Pakistan and Russia?
3. What circumstances characterize the diplomatic connections between Pakistan and Russia?
4. What social and cultural bonds contribute to the relations between Pakistan and Russia?

3. Methodological technique

Investigating the diplomatic, social, and cultural connections between Pakistan and Russia in global geopolitics involves a methodology that orchestrates a systematic research initiative. This approach deftly delineates the initial perspective and scholarly underpinnings Adeel et al. (2023); Rasool et al. (2023); Khatti et al. (2023) interpreting the research contextual justification (Rasool, Keerio & Haider, 2023). In research academia, various disciplines employ distinctive methodologies for conducting investigations, analysis, discourse, and research. These methods are the cornerstone, providing a sturdy, lasting, standardized framework for investigative pursuits. Similarly, historical methodologies utilize a thorough inspection of past epochs, meticulously tracing the fluctuations and evolution of earlier eras (Khatti et al., 2023). However, the understudy purview is innately related to the historical characteristic of the ties of Russo-Pakistan, particularly in explaining the social, cultural, and diplomatic nexuses within global geopolitics that saturate this thorny tapestry of concerns. The crucial aim behind the preference of the selection the presented issue lies in the evident lack of erudite responsiveness donated in the specialization (Adeel et al., 2023; Khatti et al., 2023; Rasool, Keerio & Haider, 2023). Previous researchers despite inadvertently overlooking myriad aspects, engages the shared aims of attaching to the similar technique cores (Rasool, Keerio & Haider, 2023). The proposed study adopted a historical method to meticulously analyze and examine the vast body of existing online literature about the historical narratives, challenges, and inconsistencies intrinsic to the intricate landscape of Pakistan and Russia. This research initiative would mainly rely on secondary data, docking its examination in a historical technique based on the employed methodology of historical research (Adeel et al., 2023; Khatti et al., 2023; Rasool, Keerio & Haider, 2023). The aim is to validate and rectify entrenched narratives and discourses that, thus far, have lacked comprehensive scholarly scrutiny. The anticipated outcome of this methodological pursuit is to shed light on previously unexplored facets and contribute to a more nuanced understanding of this intricate relationship.

3.1. Research Significance

The ties of Russo-Pakistan, marked by infrequent interpretations and significant turning points such as the Soviet attack on Afghanistan in 1979 and the Cold War, foster a glamorous scene (Adeel et al., 2023). Similarly, both countries initiated an intentional and cumulative strategy to develop strong connections with each other, striving to boost peace and cooperation. The 21st century has witnessed consequential partnerships in security measures and economic experiences, especially in response to the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks (Khatti et al., 2023). The investigating research explores deep research questions of socio-cultural and diplomatic relations within geopolitics. It would straighten the complexness of one-time connections and negotiate helpful insight into the ever-shifting segments of global geopolitics. However, comprehending the international relations of the diplomatic scene supplies a deep cognition of how past circumstances, coalitions, and contests have particularly shaped contemporary global power dynamics. Accordingly, the study delves into an evolving step of socio-cultural binds, shedding light on the thorny amalgamations within Russo-Pakistani cultures. Thus, this culture emerged from the representation of Pakistani people in educational exchanges in the ex (USSR) and the Russian Federation. Meanwhile, a Russian radio station broadcasting from Karachi, the former capital of Pakistan, reported on the cultural exchange between the two countries. However, Russia-Pakistan relations show a post historical

transition and focus on political bias. This familiarity is paramount for assessing existing diplomatic methods, future partnerships, and potential alliances within the wider international context accordingly. Consequently, the understudy domain underlines the deep enormity of the Russo-Pakistan coalition by exploring these characteristics. Besides, it validates essential support for getting the everlastingly refurbishing blocks within the comprehensive scope of geopolitical reconfigurations and global diplomacy.

4. Discussions on the study Findings

The findings of the study reveal the amicable concerns within the Pakistan-Russia sphere, forged through diplomatic, social, and cultural interconnections in the global geopolitical landscape. Focusing on the nexus of diplomatic, social, and cultural facets in these relations unveils innovative periods and further dynamics in geopolitics regarding these ties. Nonetheless, the conclusions highlight how alliances, connections, and relationships challenge the regional order among emerging global superpowers.

4.1. Historical Perspective of Pakistan-Russia Relations in Global Politics

The dynamic and multi-polar global political landscape is currently in notable transformation. Due to the evolving relationship between Pakistan and Russia, traditional alliances and adversarial stances in international affairs are increasingly fleeting (Hussain, 2012). However, the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (USSR) and the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" established diplomatic ties on May 1, 1948 Khan et al. (2023), when Pakistan was in initial crisis. In this era, a pivotal moment occurred when both the USSR and the US invited former PM Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan in 1949. Besides, ex PM Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan chose to visit the United States (USA), which resulted in declining security following its independence (Adeel et al., 2023). The priority of Pakistan's Prime Minister for the USA was analyzed as a slight by the Soviet Union. In response to Pakistan's perceived hostility, the Soviet Union reshaped its policy towards India (ur Rahman, 2023). Consequently, India became the primary recipient of armaments from the Soviet Union, heightening the security risks faced by Pakistan in its relations with India. This shift in alliances and military support represents a significant change in the dynamics governing interactions between Pakistan and the (USSR). The connection between these two countries have been influenced by the compulsion to retain a delicate equilibrium of the essence about the significantly amicable neighbor (Hussain, 2012). While Pakistan leaned towards the Western coalition for security and financial assistance, India cultivated strong diplomatic ties with the former Soviet Union, primarily seeking armaments and economic prosperity. In this way, Pakistan aligned itself with a military alliance under US leadership in the 1950s (Threlkeld & Easterly, 2021). Thus, Pakistan joined both the (SEATO) Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in 1954 and the (CENTO) Central Treaty Organization in 1955. Hence, these coalitions aimed to support the "Northern Tier" of the co-relatives, contradicting the scented dangers from the USSR. Henceforth, the United States and Pakistan inked comprehensive treaties spanning international and bilateral domains in August 1956 S. R. Hussain (1987), focusing on enhancing economic prospects. It resulted in the mutual granting of Most Favored Nation (MFN) status, promoting advantageous trade relations between both polities.

In 1958, Russia initiated ties with Pakistan, focusing on economic development, agricultural aid, flood management, desalination, pesticide control, erosion prevention, and trade facilitation. In 1963, the Soviet Union allocated \$300 million to Pakistan for an oil cooperation agreement. P resident Mohammad Ayub Khan's 1965 visit led to discussions and the signing of three significant agreements promoting commerce, economic growth, and cultural exchanges between the nations (Sahara, 2015). Similarly, post-World War II, the world was polarized into a bipolar order led by superpowers – Russia and the United States. This order transitioned into a multipolar world, recognizing the interdependence of nations in global affairs, necessitating a compassionate approach to global security. The bilateral defense pact between the United States and Pakistan, established on March 5, 1959, affirmed mutual support (Javaid & Mushtaq, 2020). The United States pledged military aid in response to any attack on Pakistan, prioritizing its independence and territorial integrity, and emphasizing a commitment to global peace. The United States is committed to boosting Pakistan's economic development, sovereignty, and efficiency to promote peace and stability in South Asia and the Middle East. This commitment distinguished itself from earlier agreements like SEATO and CENTO, which sought to assure regional security and stability. The main scope of past bilateral safety accords was to sustain stability and peace between the countries (Hanif, 2013).

4.2. Fluctuating Political Linkages

The relationship between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, later Russia, has been complex. Initially, the Soviet Union provided limited arms to Pakistan to reduce its reliance on American and Chinese hands (Khan, 2018). This move aimed to strengthen Soviet influence in the South Asian region, notably highlighted by the Tashkent Accord Khan (2021), the ties fluctuated. Events like the Indo-Pak War led to Soviet support for India, prompting Pakistan to strengthen connections with the US and China. A pivotal moment occurred in 1979 with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when Pakistan became a crucial base for CIA-backed resistance against the Soviet forces, contributing to the Soviet Union's dissolution in 1991 (Shah, 2001). The consent of Russia for Pakistan's membership in the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) marked a significant step. In the early 2000s, steps to diversify collaboration prevailed. However, geopolitical complexity affected the connection, guiding to occasional lapses (Adeel et al., 2023). Besides, defense cooperation agreements, diplomatic dialogues, and growing trade volumes between the countries highlighted ongoing efforts to promote bilateral connections, reaching \$520 million in trade by 2006 (Owais, 2007). Pakistan and Russia persist in engaging in dialogue despite historical shifts and challenges in coalitions, striving to overcome obstacles and elevate cooperation across various fronts.

4.3. Diplomatic connections

Russia and Pakistan penetrated several deals sought to bolster diplomatic and cultural ties while handling immigration and visa circumstances. Pakistani government purchased 150,000 tonnes of wheat in mid-2004 at a significantly discounted rate of \$198 per ton (Adeel et al., 2023; Ferguson, 2001). This trade was intended to maintain reserves of the crop for cooperative efforts among countries. Notably, this economic exchange, promoted by Russian wheat exporters, particularly a Swiss-based corporation, stood out in distinction to Russia's representative wheat suppliers in the United States and Australia (Owais, 2007). Russia maintains substantial commercial ties, boasting approximately \$15 billion in trade with China and \$3 billion each with Iran and India, individually (Mahmood, 2000). Meanwhile, the trade volume between Russia and Pakistan has witnessed remarkable growth. It escalated from \$50 million in 1998 to \$100 million in 2002, experienced a slight decline to \$78 million in 2003, but then surged significantly, reaching \$270 million in 2004 and soaring impressively to \$520 million by 2006 (Chia & Haiqi, 2021). These statistics underscore the gradual yet substantial upswing in trade volumes resulting from the collaborative efforts between these two nations.

Table 1: MOUs/Agreements between Russia and Pakistan

S/NO	MoU AGREEMENTS	Date of Signing
01	Settlement of Mutual Financial Claims and obligations on operations of the former USSR	2-Dec-19
02	Cooperation Agreement in Trade, Economic, Research, Technology and Cultural Spheres between the Government of Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation and Government of Sindh, Pakistan	23-Oct-17
03	Agreement on Military Technical Cooperation between Pakistan and Russian Federation	Apr-17
04	Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on Cooperation for the Development of the North-South Gas Pipeline Project	16-Oct-15
05	Cooperation Agreement between Pakistan Television Cooperation and ANO TV-NOVOSTI "RUSSIA TODAY TV"	20-Oct-15
06	Agreement on Defense Cooperation	20-Nov-14
07	Agreement on Air Services between Pakistan and Russia	12-May-11
08	Agreement between the Federal Service of the Russian Federation for Narcotics traffic Control and the M/o Narcotics Control of Pakistan on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors.	7-Oct-10
09	Agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the government of Russian Federation on the settlement of the debt of the Government of Pakistan to the Russian Federation on previously grant credits of October 10, 2001	10-Oct-10
10	Program of Cultural, Educational and Scientific Exchanges Between the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2003-2006	5-Feb-03
11	Agreement on Cooperation between All Russia Research and Institute for the Nature Protection of the State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation and Miankhel Falcons Breeding Centre.	13-May-99

12	Agreement between the Russian Federation and Government of Pakistan on Trade and Economic Cooperation	20-Apr-99
13	Agreement between Pakistan and Russia on Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Science and Education	8-Jul-97
14	Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	8-Jul-97
15	Consular Convention between the Government of Pakistan and the Russian Federation	8-Jul-97
16	Agreement between the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Russian Federation on Visits without visas by Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	4-Jul-94
17	Agreement between the Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on Economic and Technical Cooperation	16-Dec-83
18	Agreement between the Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Pakistan on merchant shipping.	18-Oct-79

Adopted from MOFA <https://mofa.gov.pk/mous-agreements/>

4.4. Social and Cultural bonds

The USSR and Pakistan governments cultivated a collaborative bond during the 1950s, employing diverse cultural and social attempts significantly, orchestrating a film festival, and facilitating exchanges of cultural enactment sets (Serenko, 2007). Former Russia (USSR) furnished substantial technical and financial support, amplifying the social sector of Pakistan, boosting agricultural exposition, and aiding disaster management (Keeran & Kenny, 2010). Moreover, the Soviets played a pivotal role in establishing a prominent medium-wave broadcasting station near Islamabad, subsequently developing into the country's primary radio station, supported by medium and short-wave transmitters. However, the publication of the Soviet news magazine Tulu in Karachi ceased in 1982 due to the Afghan conflict (S. R. Hussain, 1987). Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, previously attracted a significant influx of Soviet tourists until the 1990s, facilitated by eight daily flights from Moscow. However, with Karachi's economic downturn and Dubai's ascendancy as an alternative economic center, this trend gradually diminished (N. Hussain & Fatima, 2015). After the 2005 earthquake and 2010 floods in Pakistan, aid was extended by the Russian Federation. Each year, resolute mountaineers from Central Asia and Russia are drawn to conquer the perilous K-2 peak, welcomed by Pakistan (A. N. Khan & Ali, 2014). An upscale dining establishment in the Russian Federation named 'Gandhara' not only offers Pakistani cuisine but also features Buddha statues from the Gandhara Civilization. Over 13 million Muslims are part of native Russian communities, fostering a natural affinity with Pakistani Muslims (Hunter, 2016). A student exchange agreement between Punjab University and Moscow State University, both equipped with Urdu faculties, has been established. The table is shown below, providing details about the students and their prospective universities in Russian cities.

Table 2: No of Pakistani Students in different Universities of Russia

S/NO	Name of Universities	No of Students
01	Russian Medical Academy Moscow	52
02	Russian Medical University Moscow	42
03	Moscow State University, Moscow	85
04	St. Peters Burg University, St. Peters Burg	12
05	Varunish University, Varunish	04
06	Tula Technical & Political University, Tula	95
07	Tevr Medical University, Tevr	13
08	Submarine University, St. Peters Burg	20
09	People's friendship University, Moscow	97
10	Russian Chemical & Technical University, Moscow	32

Source: (Hussain & Fatima, 2015)

8. Conclusion

This study examines the connection between Russia and Pakistan, which have now become different blocks, and regional problems in terms of political leadership and international conflicts. This study also highlights the importance of literature and the problem of gaps in terms of descriptive and linguistic differences. Research results are obtained by collecting secondary data, often using historical methods, to describe social interactions. In conclusion, the understudied domain would further open a new path for upcoming scholars to delve more into deeper research questions of other dimensions.

8.1. Future Implications and Recommendations

The collaboration between Russia and Pakistan within expansive forums like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) provides a pivotal avenue to address shared concerns and propel mutual interests (Adeel et al., 2023). The present study investigates the relations between Russo-Pakistan and yields substantive suggestions and implications for future diplomatic goals. First, in the world landscape, Pakistan and Russia precede regional stability in South Asia. The immediate accession of Pakistan and Russia would create additional defensive alliances across the region, strengthen trade relations, expand trade, and attract good resources. So far, the ties masterfully managed the discussion forums, brought out difficult issues, and gradually developed trust through regular discussions on international politics and general discussions at the international conference. Likewise, it is important to improve the understanding of communication by capturing human and cultural relations. It gives a broad perspective to in-depth analysis while showing some insights into Russia's relationship with Pakistan. In this way, the understudy examination diagrams noteworthy direction for imminent analysts, instructors, and scholars. At long last, it embroils blessing instructive trade programs and developing mindfulness within the areas of arts & humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

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